

MIDDLE EAST

Greece to press EEC for Middle East initiatives

ATHENS (R) — Greece will press the European Community for diplomatic initiatives on the Middle East, Central America and Cyprus during its coming presidency of the 11-nation grouping. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said Saturday.

The Community should also seriously tackle the deepening rift between rich and poor nations, he said.

Greece takes over the presidency on July 1 for six months.

Mr. Papandreou said the community should try to promote moves towards what he described as a "proper" Middle East settlement.

He did not elaborate but diplomats said the Greek government has consistently favoured a comprehensive Middle East settlement covering the future of the Palestinians.

It has withheld support from such agreements as the Egyptian-Israeli peace and the Lebanese-Israeli accord on the withdrawal of troops from Lebanon, seen by

other members of the Community as useful first steps towards a final peace.

Greece, the only state among the 10 not to exchange ambassadors with Israel, has come under pressure from the European Parliament to upgrade its ties before taking over the presidency to help it in a possible Middle East role.

Mr. Papandreou told reporters there was no change in the Greek position. He said both Israel and the Palestinians had diplomatic missions in Greece and both could be raised to embassy level when the Middle East issues were resolved.

Mr. Papandreou said the Greek presidency would also press for a common Community policy on Cyprus after the failure of a majority of the 10 to vote for a Greek-supported resolution at the United Nations calling for withdrawal of Turkish troops from the island.

Only France and Ireland voted for the successful resolution in the

U.N. General Assembly. The other seven abstained.

Unveiling plans for the presidency, Mr. Papandreou said he was looking at ways to speed up the work. The tasks were:

— Agreement on an increase in the cash available in order to ease the accession of Spain and Portugal and to finance new Community policies.

— To rationalise community costs.

— To promote a better deal for Mediterranean farm products.

— To control growing unemployment.

— To reduce imbalances between the different regions within the community.

— To lay the foundations for a common industrial policy which would allow Europe to face technological challenges.

The 10 were split over these issues at Stuttgart and ordered foreign and finance ministers to hold meetings to tackle financial problems threatening to bankrupt the Community. They will report to

the next Community summit in Athens in December.

Mr. Papandreou said to speed up the process, he was also looking at a proposal that senior civil servants should hold conferences of two to three weeks each to hammer out details.

The Community's Brussels-based executive commission has already been asked to prepare detailed plans by Aug. 1 for a reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), whose runaway costs are the main cause of the community's cash crisis.

Mr. Papandreou said the CAP, by controlling the farm products market, was what made the bloc a real community.

Mr. Papandreou said he was worried the Community, hit by world recession, was weakening itself by concentrating on cost-cutting and by its members insisting on measuring the cash benefits of membership, as in the agreement for a budget refund to Britain.

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U.N. team visits Gulf war zone

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A United Nations team that visited several war zones in Iran and Iraq last month to inspect civilian damage has reported seeing widespread devastation and learning of heavy casualties.

In the Iranian oil centre of Abadan, which had a population of 600,000 before the Gulf war started in 1980, some 40,000 houses were said to have been damaged.

According to information given to the mission, 1,200 people had been killed and 7,000 wounded at Abadan and 2,228 civilians were taken prisoner.

Others were evacuated, and only about 70,000 people remained in Abadan, the report said.

The report quoted the Iranians as having said several thousand

civilians were killed and thousands wounded while a large number were taken prisoner during the evacuation of another Iranian city, Khorramshahr.

In Iraq, the town of Zubritah was deserted and Mandali was largely abandoned, the report said.

At another Iraqi town, Al-Faw, the mission reported that 40 large oil-storage tanks had been destroyed or damaged. At Abu-Al-Khasib, the U.N. team saw a school that had been damaged by a direct hit.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar submitted the report to the Security Council, which has made unsuccessful attempts to end the Gulf conflict.

The fact that Iran asked for the U.N. inspection and Iraq agreed

to it was seen in some quarters at the United Nations as a hint that both parties might eventually agree to a negotiated settlement under U.N. auspices.

Brig. Timothy Dibua, military adviser to the secretary-general and Iqbal Riza, a principal political officer in the U.N. Secretariat, conducted the inspection, along with military experts provided by Sweden.

In an introduction to the report, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the mission told him that both Iran and Iraq had mentioned alleged violations of the Geneva convention.

The mission spoke of evidence of attacks with surface-to-surface missiles as well as bombing, heavy shelling and machinegun assaults.

Begin phones rebel doctors

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin telephoned doctors Friday in the northern city of Haifa and appealed to them to halt their hunger strike for the Jewish Sabbath.

Dr. Joseph Brandeis, head of Haifa's Rambam Hospital, said Mr. Begin was told the doctors would not end their action "until there are proposals we can accept."

As negotiations continued throughout the day, representatives of the government and the striking doctors appeared to make progress towards ending a four-month-old dispute that has brought the virtual collapse of medical services.

State radio said agreement had been reached on most issues but a settlement appeared unlikely before negotiations were suspended for the Jewish Sabbath.

"We are still inspecting all the proposals," Dr. Rom Yishai, head of the doctors' union, said. "It will take some time yet."

About half the 7,000 government doctors have been on hunger strike. Some have been fasting for 11 days and hundreds were bed-bound, too weak to treat patients.

All the country's hospitals have been affected by the strike and some are now admitting only emergency cases.

Haifa, where two major hospitals have shut their doors, has been particularly hard hit. Dr. Brandeis told Reuters dangerously sick patients were still receiving treatment but others were turned away.

The doctors, who earn a basic starting salary of \$350, are demanding increases of up to 100 per cent. The government, trying to hold down wages as part of its anti-inflation strategy, originally offered average rises of about 22 per cent.

State radio said the negotiations had narrowed differences over wage rates and had agreed that the future starting salary for doctors would be the average national wage, at present about \$650 a month.

Gulf experts to discuss ways to fight oil slick

BAHRAIN (R) — Environmental experts from eight Gulf states, including warring Iraq and Iran, will meet here Saturday for more talks on how to combat a massive oil slick in the waterway caused by shattered Iranian wells.

Kuwait's Health Minister, Abdel-Rahman Al-Awadi, has said the talks could pave the way for a ministerial meeting of the eight states under the auspices of the Kuwait-based Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment.

He gave no date for a possible meeting of health ministers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Iraq, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Oman. But the Gulf news agency said it could be held in Bahrain on June 29.

Political wrangling between Iran and Iraq has thwarted previous efforts to reach agreement on capping the wells, which are in a dangerous war zone. Iran and Iraq have been at war for nearly two years.

Iran said four wells in the Nowruz field were damaged in Iraqi military attacks and that three of them were ablaze. It said the attacks started in February.

Winds and currents have broken the slick, which threatens water desalination installations, industry and marine life in the region, into large patches spread over much of the Gulf.

Tar globules have polluted some beaches, but there has been little evidence so far of damage to marine life.

According to the newspaper, the planes will come from a batch ear-marked for the French navy and due to come off the assembly line of makers Dassault-Breguet later this year.

The planes, designed to carry tactical nuclear weapons from aircraft carriers, will be adapted to take the A.M.-39 air-to-surface Exocet and will be flown by Iraqi pilots already under training in France, according to Le Monde.

Iraq had already sunk Iranian patrol vessels with helicopter-mounted Exocets supplied by France in 1978, defence sources said.

As well as the Super-Frelon heavy helicopter, the Iraqi air force is flying the French F-1 Miragé fighter.

The negotiations over the Super-Exocets was complicated by the fact that the navy planes are the last due to come off the Dassault production line.

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The negotiations over

Mu'tah University to move to main site Sept. 1, 1984

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday evening presided over the meeting of the Mu'tah University Royal Committee (MURC) held at the Yarmouk University liaison office in Amman.

Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, in his capacity as chairman of the MURC, welcomed the King and emphasised that the university will be orientated towards the military. He said that the aim of this philosophy was to "provide an enlightened, loyal and specialist leaders in all fields of knowledge capable of helping to build and develop the Jordanian community."

Acting Mu'tah University Vice-President Ali Mhalzeh gave a briefing on the achievements of the MURC in drawing up the final and detailed designs of the university and in running the military

science faculty which is to award Bachelor of Science degrees in "police sciences."

During the meeting, the committee informed the King about the preparations made so far to transfer the campus to its permanent site, as well as its prospective sources of finance and the proposed study plan for the new university.

It was then decided at the meeting to transfer the university to its permanent site on Sept. 1, 1984.

At the end of the meeting, King Hussein said the university should be supported with all available resources so that it may join the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University in serving the Jordanian community and providing it with the specialised manpower it needs.

The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi.



His Majesty King Hussein Thursday chairs a meeting of the Amman municipal council which discussed projects planned for implementation in the city (Petra photo)

Jordan warns against meddling in PLO affairs

AMMAN (J.T.) — A statement issued by the Jordanian government late Wednesday evening, warned against the consequences of Arab meddling in internal Palestinian affairs.

This came in response to a cable received by His Majesty King Hussein from Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat following attacks by Syrian and Libyan units on loyalist Fatah units in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

The following is the full text of the Jordanian statement:

The Jordanian government, in light of the situation explained by Mr. Yasser Arafat in his cable, is extremely concerned over the regrettable physical and moral attempts being made by certain Arab states against the PLO — the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This interference seeks nothing less than to subvert Palestinian democracy and to destroy the independence of legitimate Palestinian institutions which have been recognised by the Arab countries and most of the world since the 1974 Rabat summit resolution.

Jordan views with extreme seriousness the premeditated plot against the PLO, particularly against the heroic PLO forces which held out alone for three months in the face of the Israeli invasion force of Lebanon last summer.

Jordan reaffirms its consistent stand in support of the PLO and its legitimate institutions and it warns against the consequences of weakening or harming the PLO or indeed of transforming it into a mere instrument to serve certain Arab regimes. This would effectively strip the PLO of its legitimacy and its role in serving the Palestinian people and their cause. Jordan also pledges to do all it can to contain the premeditated evil being perpetrated against Palestine, its people and their organisation.

Jordan is confident that the Palestinian people and the Arab Nation as a whole are capable of foiling the present conspiracy and of preserving Palestinian legitimacy and the freedom and independence of the Palestinian decision making process for the sake of Palestine and its people.

Hassan leaves for U.K.

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan left Amman Friday morning for the United Kingdom for a private visit.

Prince Hassan was seen off at

the airport by Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Islamic Justice Ibrahim Al Qattan, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh and the British Ambassador in Amman Alan Urwick.

His Majesty King Hussein welcomes guests to the Iftar banquet which he held at the Basman Palace

for members of the National Consultative Council Thursday (Petra photo)



His Majesty King Hussein Friday takes part in the service held at the Husseini Grand Mosque in Amman (Petra photo)

Syria aiming at deal with U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

rebels opposed to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat in attacks against positions held by forces loyal to Mr. Arafat in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. The PLO official said in an interview with the Jordan Times and Al Ra'i newspaper that "Syria's attacks against the pro-Arafat forces in Fatah (the biggest commando movement under the PLO umbrella) are part of an American deal to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict behind the back of the Palestinians."

The rebellion against Mr. Arafat's leadership in Fatah in the Bekaa Valley and Syria which started last month has since taken on a bloody form in which Syrian and Libyan forces were reportedly backing the rebels and helping

them take over loyalist Fatah positions in the Bekaa. Syria has repeatedly denied intervention in the Fatah dispute and expressed its willingness "to help in resolving inter-Fatah conflict"; but Friday's decision to expel Mr. Arafat from Syria constituted a major shift in PLO-Syrian relations.

"My own estimation," the PLO official said, "was that (Syrian President Hafez Al Assad did not want Arafat, but it was a minority on this in the PLO and most others thought that the Syrian president would settle for a weakened Arab."

He pointed out that "the Syrian assault" against the Palestinians during the past 10 days in the Bekaa and in Syria is not the first of its kind, for Syria has been trying to contain the Palestinian de-

cision since 1966. The Palestinian official expressed the view that Syria "is using its own rebels" to achieve its own aims. "The rebels will gain nothing if Syria succeeds in subduing the PLO leadership because Syria will suppress them as well," he said.

This view was echoed by a number of well-informed Palestinian observers in Amman.

They pointed out that even though many of the demands laid down by the rebels were "legitimate", the method that has been used to express them was dangerous. They expressed concern that a mutiny, particularly at this stage, might play into the hands of "certain Arab regimes" that seek the containment, if not the liquidation, of the PLO.

Eagleburger: Syria wants PLO control

(Continued from page 1)

Soviet as a "formidable obstacle to Moscow's expansionist ambitions in the Middle East."

Regarding the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Mr. Eagleburger said it is the U.S. position that a con-

tinuation of Israeli settlements in that territory is unhelpful to the Middle East peace process.

The United States is maintaining contacts with Syrian leaders by cable and through the U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

agreement which Damascus has rejected. Secretary of State George Shultz has said.

Mr. Shultz said the United States has been in contact with Syrian leaders by cable and through the U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

Sharif opens new mosque

AMMAN (Petra) — Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Kamel Al Sharif Friday opened a new mosque in the Shmeisani area.

Addressing the crowd who attended the opening ceremony, Mr. Sharif appealed to the rich in the country to take the initiative in building mosques, schools, hos-

pitals and children's homes in order to serve all Muslims.

He also thanked the donors who made contributions for the construction of the 500-square metre mosque, which can accommodate 750 males, and has a section for women worshippers capable of housing 150.

King, Amman council discuss new projects

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein chaired a meeting of the Amman municipal council at the Royal Court Thursday. During the talks, Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh briefed the King on the problems which the city of Amman is currently facing and on the proposed solutions to these problems.

He then outlined the projects which the municipality hopes to implement in the near future, including the reorganisation of downtown Amman which is programmed to have modernised roads and sidewalks, as well as car parks, larger commercial areas and a vocational centre.

He also detailed the municipality's plans to implement the King Abdullah parks, which will

include public parks, a commercial area, and a children's theatre.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Shaker.

At the end of the meeting, King Hussein urged that the essentially Arab style of architecture be preserved in particular the large buildings of Amman. He also urged that Amman be kept beautiful through the establishment of public parks and cultural and youth centres.

The King said the Amman municipality should coordinate its projects with the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) and the city's electricity company JEPCO.

He also urged that streets and buildings be given numbers and names, and asked that basic solutions be drawn up to solve the acute traffic congestion in Amman.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan hosts a meeting Thursday with Jordanian doctors and nurses from Al Bashir Hospital, all of whom have been

Hassan calls for plan to cope with effects of natural disasters

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday called for the formulation of a comprehensive emergency plan capable of coping with natural and other disasters in Jordan.

Prince Hassan was speaking to Jordanian doctors and nurses from Al Bashir hospital who have volunteered to help in dealing with the effects of earthquakes and other natural disasters in Arab countries in the last three years at his office.

Prince Hassan said such a concept should be formulated at a pan-Arab level meeting and that the results should be used to benefit the whole Arab World. He said the role of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent societies is particularly important in arranging this.

He also pointed out the significance of Jordan's quick response to requests for external relief through its mobile hospital and the disaster and emergency fund.

Athens mayor continues to forge trade, municipal links in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office Thursday Athens Mayor Dimitrios Beys and his delegation and the meeting was also attended by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh.

They discussed relations between the two countries and ways of strengthening and developing cooperation between the cities of Amman and Athens.

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani also received the Athens mayor and his delegation Thursday. Mr. Momani briefed the guest delegation on Jordan's experience in the management of municipal and village affairs and the various problems facing them.

He said he hoped that the exchange of information and visits of local government officials would benefit the two countries.

Mr. Beys also Thursday visited



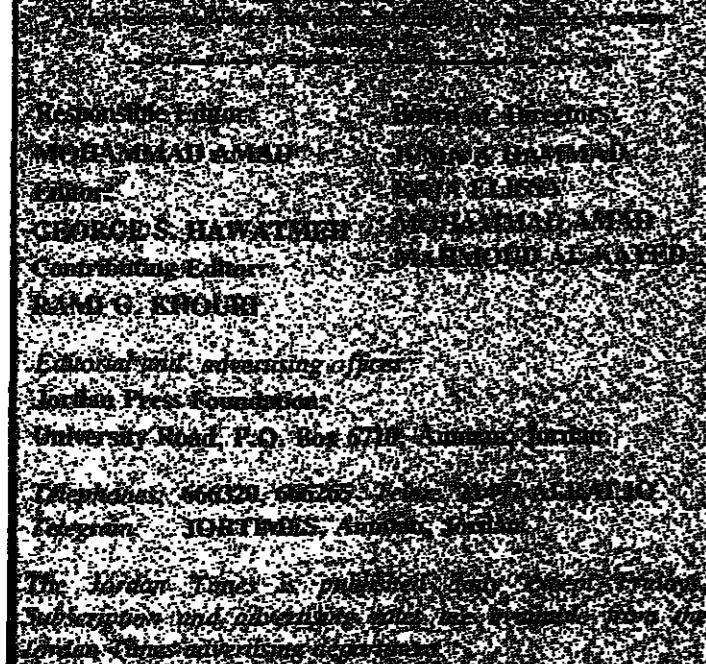
Mudar Badran

the Amman Chamber of Commerce where he was received by chamber President Bandar Al Tabba' and chamber members.



Prince Minister Mudar Badran Thursday meets Mayor of Athens Dimitrios Beys and his delegation at his office (Petra photo)

Jordan Times



Fateh rebels: A real threat to Arafat

By Nicholas Moore

Reuter

BEIRUT — The rebellion in Palestinian commando ranks now appears to pose a real threat to Mr. Yasser Arafat's leadership, creating prospects of far-reaching change in Middle East politics.

Diplomats and other seasoned analysts of Palestinian affairs said that Mr. Arafat, 54, might yet ride out the mutiny against him in his own Fateh commando group although this had to be in some doubt.

They said the resort to arms to settle the issue increased the likelihood of an irreparable split in Fateh, the main group in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Mr. Arafat's power base.

Mr. Arafat charged that Syrian tanks helped mutineers in the lat-

est clashes within Fateh and he pleaded with other Arab heads of state to restrain the Syrians.

Even if Fateh stayed intact and Mr. Arafat survived as PLO chairman he would be weaker and probably firmly controlled by a radical collective leadership. This would be likely to oppose U.S. peace proposals for the Middle East — and Arafat's readiness to flirt with these — and be much influenced by hardline Syria.

Clashes in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley halted, at least temporarily, the Fateh leadership's bid for a compromise between Arafat and rebels who say he had neglected armed struggle against Israel and got too involved in U.S. diplomacy.

Renewed clashes

Around dawn on Tuesday, as

news broke that factions for and against Arafat were shooting again, a Damascus session of Fateh's revolutionary council, boycotted by Mr. Arafat's critics, broke up without result and Mr. Arafat headed for his new base near Tripoli, north Lebanon.

Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, an ally of Syria, backs the anti-Arafat movement. Arafat aides said Libyan army tanks, stationed with Syrian troops who control east Lebanon and face the Israelis there, helped the mutineers in a push to drive Arafat loyalists from various commando bases.

Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad now appears to be showing his hand. The Palestinians' WAFA News Agency said Mr. Arafat cabled Arab heads of state.

including Saudi King Fahd, saying Syrian tanks helped the Fateh dissidents in the latest clashes. Mr. Arafat spoke of "the current crisis between the Palestine revolution and Syria."

On Tuesday Syria's official news agency said, for the first time, reproduced a statement issued on behalf of dissident leader Abu Musa claiming victories in the Bekaa clashes.

Diplomats in the region say the interests of Mr. Assad and Mr. Arafat hardly coincide, at least on tactics in the approach to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

After last year's PLO military disaster, when the commandos had to evacuate Beirut under Israeli guns, Mr. Arafat toyed with President Reagan's Middle East peace plan.

Assad, however, apparently got

with such options as the Reagan plan.

Kuwaiti newspapers quoted a close aide, Salah Khalaf, as saying the now-aborted revolutionary council session would probably introduce measures making him answerable to be collective leadership and formally denouncing the Reagan plan.

Other measures would reverse unpopular Arafat military appointments and, following dissident allegations of corruption, impose stricter control of finances.

But the nine dissidents on the council boycotted the session. As fighting flared and reports suggested it was going their way, they held out for a meeting of a much larger Fateh congress at which they wanted 600 participants divided equally between the pro-and anti-Arafat sides.

The symbol of struggle

IF YASSER Arafat is the symbol of Palestinian national struggle for his people's rights to self-determination and statehood, his expulsion from Syria on Friday cannot be but a gigantic step backward, carried out and orchestrated by no less than those who have supposedly made the Palestinian cause their best reason for living. If he was not, God knows what the Syrian regime would have done to the Palestinians more than it did already.

At first, the Syrian president was thought not to like the PLO chairman, because the latter preferred to go to Greece rather than come to Damascus after the Palestinian fighters' departure from Beirut last August. Then Mr. Assad was said trying to control him. Now, it has become evident, the Syrians do not want him. What then do they want?

The Assad regime is paranoid, hegemony being its best trade mark, and this could easily explain repeated Syrian attempts to dominate the PLO and its leadership. If not, it is a greedy regime that wants to have its cake and eat it too — the Palestinians being the easiest prey around. Other than that, the Syrians are trying their hand at masterminding Arab politics in the Middle East.

Whatever their motives in challenging Mr. Arafat's leadership, the Syrians must know that their assault on the Palestinians can serve only the Israeli enemy. Containing the PLO, by this or that party, is exactly what the Israelis always wanted and still do today. And in the end, it just will not work.

Happily, the Palestinian people know and believe in what they want, and will continue the struggle for their rights, regardless of Arab pressures and against all other odds. The latest Syrian attempt against their legitimate leadership is just another stab in the back that will hurt but won't matter.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordan respects PLO

JORDAN HAS declared its support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) against the plot aimed at both undermining Palestinian democracy and transforming the PLO into a mere instrument to serve certain Arab regimes at the expense of the Palestinian people. Jordan's stand is not new. Almost every Palestinian still recalls Jordan's stand in 1974 for calling for the non-interference in PLO affairs and not involving it in inter-Arab differences so that it can retain its strength and representative status.

While the Palestinians in the occupied territories declared their support for the PLO and denounced the plots against it, those people in some other countries have remained silent. It is as if they had been told to keep silent, and this they have done, forgetting what they had been saying about pan-Arab commitment and solidarity. Thus while these people maintained their silence in order not to antagonise certain Arab regimes at the expense of the PLO, Jordan remained committed to its principled stand of supporting the PLO. This is the difference between those who regard the PLO as an instrument to serve certain regimes and Jordan which deals with the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. These facts are becoming evermore evident, and the Arab masses are seeing for themselves who is plotting against the PLO and using it for their own ends.

Al Dostour: Reversing the Rabat summit

THE JORDANIAN official statement made recently on the PLO indicated a courageous and clear stand in relation to the Bekaa plot. Jordan, which has always made its position very frankly, does not view the Bekaa incidents as differences among the Palestinians, because such an outlook is tantamount to support for the plot until it achieves its objectives. The first of these objectives is to strike at and liquidate the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The second objective is to destroy the freedom and independence of the Palestinian movement. This primarily means the imposition of tutelage on the Palestinian people, thereby leading to the Israeli dream of acquiring every inch of the land of Palestine and uprooting the Palestinian people from their country.

The most dangerous thing about the Bekaa plot is the stripping of their legitimacy in representing the Palestinian people, and the bringing in of new leaders to be imposed on that people against their will. The only benefactor of this plot are the Arab sides that are trying to implement the plot of containing the independence and freedom of the Palestinians. The first consequence of such a move will be the freezing or revoking of the Rabat summit resolutions. The 1974 Rabat summit gave the PLO the right to be the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people with the aim of keeping the Palestinian decision making process independent. When one or more Arab regimes establish a "new PLO", or substitute the present leadership, all Arab countries will be at liberty not to recognise an organisation which is a product of an ugly political game and which deprives the Palestinians of the right of free choice. Jordan supports the PLO which derived its legitimacy from the Palestinian and Arab consensus. Jordan can never support any plot concocted against this consensus.

Sawt Al Shabab: Striking at PLO legitimacy

THE ROOT of the dangers posed to the Palestinians today is that it has not been handled as the number one priority in the Middle East, particularly since Israel has magnified peripheral issues and drawn both Arab and international attention to them. The attempts to strike at the PLO are the climax of the Arab tragedy and the last chapter in the Palestinian drama. Exploiting differences within Fateh to exercise pressure on behalf of the dissidents with the aim of changing the Palestinian leadership constitutes the last phase of the plot against the Palestinian people and its rightful cause.

Those, whether in Damascus or Tripoli, who are seeking to blunt the PLO and to transform it into an instrument to serve their own regimes are playing a dangerous game. Any attempt to undermine the PLO and its leadership means undermining the organisation in its representative capacity, which is recognised both on the Arab and international levels. Any change in the PLO, whether by aggression or plotting, means that other Arabs and even non-Arabs would have a say in this change. This means a basic change in the legitimacy of Palestinian representation, which cannot be ignored by the whole Arab Nation.

U.S. criticism provokes U.N. retaliation

By Michael Littlejohns

Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations has hit back at right-wing American critics who accuse it of exacerbating international disputes and running its peacekeeping operations inefficiently.

"What does the United States gain from its large investment in U.N. peacekeeping?" asked the most recent study published by the Heritage Foundation, a conservative group with close ties to the Reagan administration.

Stung by the criticism, the U.N.

has gone to the ramparts to defend its record and to lambast the report as inaccurate and based on a major misunderstanding of the subject.

Senior officials are alarmed by Heritage Foundation reports, aides say, because they are widely circulated in Congress, which controls how much the administration may spend on the U.N.

The reports were also used to the detriment of the U.N. by conservative newspapers and radio and television commentators, who rarely did anything to authenticate the studies but summarised them as if they represented unc-

hallenged fact.

Hitting back is unusual for the U.N., which has for years tolerated attacks, especially from right-wing groups and publications, with little attempt to correct factual errors or refute the conclusions drawn.

The U.N. has dismissed as nonsense the assertion, voiced by U.S. ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and repeated in the Heritage Report, that by globalising crises the U.N. exacerbated tensions.

Most crises were already globalised by the involvement of other parties, including the superpowers, before they ever rea-

ched the U.N., the organisation's longest-serving officer wrote in reply.

"It is up to governments to use the machinery of the United Nations or to refuse to do so," Undersecretary-General Brian Urquhart said, "and such decisions are political decisions which governments take on the basis of their countries' interests."

"Would the author, who is so critical of the United Nations, propose to endow it with compulsory jurisdiction in international disputes?" Urquhart asked. "Would he have the per-

manent members, including the United States, give up their veto power?"

Urquhart said the Heritage report was defamatory and ridiculed with inaccuracies, especially where it asserts that the U.N. force in Lebanon collaborated with Palestinian forces and allowed itself to be used to create chaos and confusion.

It was a basic principle of U.N. peacekeeping operations that they could function effectively only with the cooperation of the parties concerned, he said. U.N. forces maintained constant contact with

the Palestine Liberation Organisation as well as the other parties.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar has himself been critical of the U.N.'s shortcomings, but he blames these not on the organisation but on the failures of member states. He approved the decision to stop taking media and other assets lying down.

This is the second time in recent months that the U.N. has reacted to its critics. It has already denied allegations that its staff are overpaid.

Jesse Jackson seeks non-voting black support

By Alex Brummer and

W.J. Weatherby

One of the great movements in American politics is under way in the southern states. This is an attempt to register another two million black voters by the Presidential election of November next year. It could lead to a vigorous national drive to bring out the 50 per cent of eligible Americans who never vote in elections.

The recent successful election of a black mayor in Chicago where more than 200,000 black voters were added to the rolls, showed what radical changes might be achieved at a national level. Along with the massive attempt to register voters, there is already a widespread controversy over whether the time has come to have a black presidential candidate next year.

Most often tipped as the likely black candidate is the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a former lieutenant of Martin Luther King, and a vigorous, charismatic leader himself, with an earthy, evangelical style that can electrify a ghetto audience. He recently went south to boost the voter registration drive and, like Daniel in the lions' den, even spoke before the Alabama House of Representatives, the first black leader to address a joint session of the Alabama legislature since Reconstruction. He spoke in the same hall where Alabama, one of the most racist of the states, seceded from the Union in 1861.

Some 28 years after Martin Luther King proclaimed his historic bus boycott in the same state capital of Montgomery, the Rev. Jackson was praising his audience of black and white legislators for its "act of reconciliation and healing" in giving him a hearing. He then treated them to an onslaught of what is becoming Democratic dogma by attacking the Japanese imports which many working class American see as threatening their

jobs.

He told the legislators, "It is time that we leave the battlegrounds behind us and seek a common ground. Then move to higher ground". With applause mainly from blacks in the public gallery, he added: "We want to share power and responsibility at every level. We can go from the outhouse to the statehouse, from the court-house to the White House".

His official mission in the South is to head a black voter registration drive for the 1984 elections. But there have been other clues to his intentions. Jackson, whose PUSH (People United to Serve Humanity) civil rights organisation is on the south side of Chicago, has also been seen getting into New Hampshire and preaching to an all-white church. No presidential candidate, black or white, can ignore the state whose primary will formally kick-off the 1984 elections. Asked if he intended to run for president next year, Jesse Jackson said he had not yet decided. His decision will probably depend on the support he is promised from other black leaders over the next few weeks.

"Jesse is clearly interested," argued Tom Cavanagh of the Joint Centre for Political Studies, a Washington-based black research group. "Right now he is in a voter registration campaign but if the effort generates enough visibility and excitement," it is increasingly likely that he will seek the Democratic nomination.

It has been a remarkable spring for black politics in the U.S. Despite a campaign of racial mud-slinging and a flawed candidate Harold Washington managed to wrestle Chicago's mayoral seat, if not its political machine, away from white control. In Philadelphia, Wilson Goode, a highly competent and well-liked black candidate comfortably beat back the challenge of a former mayor

Frank Rizzo in the Democratic primary and is now favourite in the November election.

In fact black power has been spreading like wildfire in America's cities. Some 16 of the major cities (those with 1,000,000 or more population) including Los Angeles and Oakland on the West Coast, Detroit and Gary in the Mid-West, Washington and potentially Philadelphia on the East Coast and Atlanta and Birmingham in the South now have black mayors. In total there are some 245 towns across the country, many in the once impervious Deep South, which now boast black mayors.

Control in the big cities has given American blacks a genuine glimpse of power. It is this, and the knowledge that the vote could make all the difference in the 1984 general election, which is propelling Jesse Jackson forward. "We must have a candidate now," argues Representative John Conyers of Michigan, a member of the congressional black caucus. "Nobody can stop a black candidate now," says Rep Charles Rangel, a senior black Congressman from New York.

Most compelling of all however, are polls demonstrating that a black candidate could run strongly in the primaries to accumulate enough delegates to make a real impact at the Democratic convention in San Francisco next summer. Research by David Garth, a respected political analyst, shows that if Jesse Jackson were injected into the race for the Democratic nomination he could (according to polls) claim 9 per cent of the vote.

He would draw many of his votes from former Vice-President Walter Mondale, who has been paying particular attention to the black cause, and dwarf the votes gathered by outsiders for the Democratic nomination. — inc-

luding such defenders of liberal causes as Senator Alan Cranston of California and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado.

"These results strengthen Jackson's hand considerably — whether or not he decides to run," says David Garth. "Jackson now has every right to make sure that the major candidates confront the issues he wants addressed."

Not all black leaders are enthusiastic about the emergence of Jackson as a potential spoiler in the race for the Democratic nomination. The mayor of Atlanta, Mr. Andrew Young, the black leader who in many ways is most qualified to run for the White House because of his U.N. and congressional experience, has strong reservations based on his political alliance with Walter Mondale who he thinks could be harmed by a black challenger. But he notes that Jackson's advocacy of a black candidacy has been "very helpful in sharpening the issues... in inspiring the registration of voters — and its working".

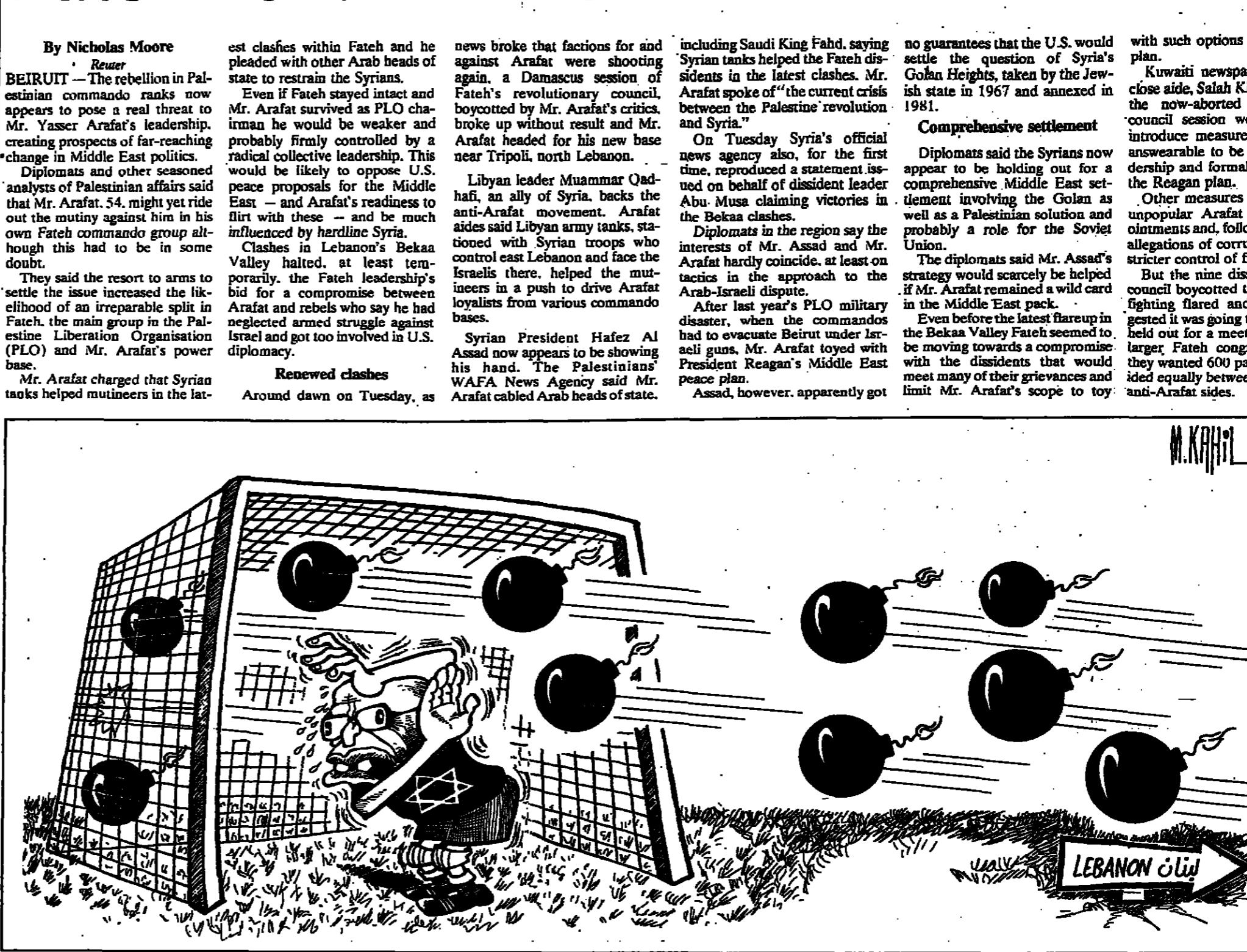
The debate among the black leadership about the advisability of a black candidate largely centres on strategy. No one seriously believes that there is a black with a chance of getting on the Democratic ticket in 1984. So the goal is to make best use of the asset successfully wielded in Chicago and Philadelphia this spring — voting power.

If black voters can be persuaded that a Democratic ticket will be sufficiently favourable to their cause it could make all the difference in the race for the White House. According to work done by the Joint Centre for Political Studies, black voting by blacks in nine states in the north from belt and the Deep South would have swung them from Ronald Reagan to Jimmy Carter in 1980. If there were a closer race in 1984 they could make all the difference.

The main aim next year, according to a recent meeting of black leaders in Atlanta, Georgia, must be the defeat of Ronald Reagan if he runs for a second term. Probably no president this century has been more unpopular with black Americans than Reagan. Although the Reagan administration claims to have set a "colour blind" cause, black leaders consider that it "acts as if the white male is the minority," as Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, recently put it. Black leaders think a black candidate should only run if it will help to achieve Reagan's defeat, and some of them fear it may have the opposite effect.

King's dream seems less far-fetched now that the current recession has given so many Americans an experience of poverty and hard times. It would be ironic if Jesse Jackson, King's former lieutenant, were to find a way to make King's dream come true in next year's election. This seems possible the more Democratic Party hopefuls already in the race try to play safe and take over Reagan's position as a conservative middle-of-the-road little man's candidate. That will appeal only to the 50 per cent who already vote, but next year's election may be won by the candidate who appeals to the new voters and the millions of alienated Americans, including the vast numbers of Hispanics, who are waiting for someone to identify with. A black candidate like Jesse Jackson, Julian Bond, or Andrew Young, could rise above a limiting racial identity and bring out the other silent 50 per cent. That could shake up the whole Presidential picture and at the very least, in the behind-the-scenes deals of American politics, lead to a black Vice-President, no more than a heartbeat away from the Oval Office. It could happen next year, but it seems inevitable in the very near future.

The Guardian



Separated by a common language



Salwa
El Taher

To my great surprise, one letter to the editor of Al Dustour (Tuesday, June 14th 1983), headlined 'Comments of an Arab', read as follows:

As an Egyptian Arab in Jordan I have to undergo as much as any other Arab. Hence, I would like to submit the following issue to your consideration.

Arab countries hold Arabic as their common language and as the basis for understanding and communicating between people. And yet, none of them use classical Arabic. What are in use are dialects that differ from country to country and from region to region. So, here I come to an Arab country and feel isolated and misunderstood.

We do not expect to feel like foreigners in our own countries and as strangers among our own people. Neither do we expect to feel the bitterness of exile in our own land. Therefore, we should all make it a point to use classical Arabic. Signed: Ahmad Shelewa

Al Magri-Irbid.
The letter was amazing because it shattered so many beliefs many of us hold as axiomatic. For instance:

1) That it is difficult for an Arab to feel as a foreigner in another Arab country, no matter how unconvincing he may be by some facets of his life or idiosyncrasies of its people.

2) That Arab dialects are difficult, to be sure, but never enough to constitute a real impediment to communication. One must add here that this particular belief is supported by the reassuring presence of the classical language.

3) That dialects are so intrinsic to people, and such a direct expression of their personality as to be virtually unchangeable. True, they are everywhere in flux. New words creep in and become fashionable, coined and rendered popular by a political figure, a song, a play, a best-seller or even a new tec-

hnological invention. Meanwhile, other words wither away and fall into disuse. But the process cannot be forced.

There is no way one can intentionally change the speech of a whole nation. The spoken words not only mark the mood and tempo of modern life but also reveal deep-rooted attitudes that are often a legacy from the past.

In the way of illustration, it is easy to understand why, for the word 'yes', someone from upper Egypt takes the time to enunciate a prolonged 'eywa', while a hurried inhabitant of Cairo snaps a quick 'ah'. But why does the uneducated peasant, for instance, use the word 'avocato', from French 'avocat', for lawyer, when someone who has gone to school never does? Does it mean that in the past, lawyers were considered by the masses as highly educated people that blended with the Frenchmen of the era of occupation? Did the presence of foreign tri-

bunals render the whole process of law a foreign one to the people? What wealth of popular attitudes one word may reveal or conceal...

And what store of new attitudes one letter—that of Mr. Ahmad Shelewa—may reveal? The fact that he feels lonely and isolated, misunderstood, challenge in one go both points (1) and (2) mentioned above. And yet when one looks at the fabric of society one must be careful to isolate what is economic from what is cultural. For there was a point in time—and not so long ago, either—when the Egyptian dialect acted as common denominator in the Arab World. It was the language of films, songs, books, etc... It was the language of culture.

Linguistic barriers are often not the cause but the effect of different kinds of tensions. Within the same country, economic groups will often develop their very own exclusive language codes. Within the same language, people will fight for their identity and their ways. Not so long ago, I witnessed what can be called a verbal confrontation *par excellence*.

This is the way it went:

The setting: Selfridges Department store, Oxford Street, one grey English summer day. Cos-

metics and perfumes fill the air with fragrance and colour.

— "Excuse me, Madam, but where are the dresses, please?" asks a voice. Mid-western American twang and slur. Kansas? Ohio? Illinois? I turn around and see an old lady in a green polyester dress.

— "First floor, Madam," answers the British saleswoman.

— "But this is the first floor," retorts the American woman.

— "No, Madam, this is the ground floor. The first floor is one flight up."

— "But if it is one flight up, why is it called the first floor?" asks the woman, intrigued.

British silence.

— "This can't be the ground floor anyway, because the ground floor is the basement," insists the American woman triumphantly.

— Mind your language... was the title of a popular TV series... but also a very good piece of advice. For the way we speak says more about us than we would often wish it to do.

erground"! The saleswoman now sounds positively shocked. "It has to be overground. You only have to go up one floor to be in the first floor."

— "Now, who has heard of anyone going up to the first floor?" protests the client, raising her voice.

— "I'm sorry, Madam but I just cannot see how you can expect to walk from the streets right into the first floor. You have to walk into a ground floor." And, turning away, flushed with irritation, she adds. "This is where you are now, the ground floor."

— "Honesty, all the ways you have of complicating life in this country!" Marvels the old lady as she directs herself to the lift... OOOOPS! into the elevator!

Mind your language... was the title of a popular TV series... but also a very good piece of advice. For the way we speak says more about us than we would often wish it to do.

The world will be happy with 'Green Revolution,' but can soil withstand it?

By Ravi Sharma

LUDHIANA, India — The high yield crops which are supposed to be feeding India's people may be rapidly depleting the soils of this country and other developing nations.

Ludhiana district in India's northern "Green Revolution" state of the Punjab records the highest yields for many of the new rice and wheat varieties. But it also shows some of the highest deficiencies in plant "micronutrients".

Of the 16 elements essential for normal plant growth, nine are required in large amounts. These "macronutrients" include such common fertilisers as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

The remaining seven — zinc, iron, copper, manganese, magnesium, molybdenum and boron — are called micronutrients because, though crucial to plant growth, they are needed in minute amounts. Zinc helps plants use nitrogen and phosphorus; copper promotes the use of Vitamin A, and iron helps plants convert carbon dioxide to oxygen.

Work by India's Ranchi Agricultural College found that the more macronutrients farmers use, the greater will be depletion of the key trace elements. But the modern, high yielding 'Green Revolution' grain varieties — seen as the hope of feeding this country of 715 million — require large doses of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

"Thus it is not surprising that micronutrient deficiency is becoming so severe in intensively cropped areas", commented Dr. J.S. Kanwar in his presidential address to the International Soil Science Congress in India.

A global U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) study of these elements found that almost all countries have some zinc deficiency. "It seems to be most widespread in Iraq, Turkey,

India, and Pakistan, but in several other countries such as Syria, Lebanon, Mexico, Italy, Nepal, Tanzania and Thailand the data indicates some shortage of zinc", the study said.

Boron deficiency is also suspected in most countries, but is most common in the Far East. Copper is scarce in most African countries, the FAO report said. Finland's Institute of Soil Science has joined up with FAO to investigate micronutrient deficiencies in developing countries.

As high yield varieties have removed these elements from the soil, yields have fallen; though agricultural scientists have not directly pinned falling yields on micronutrient deficiencies. Between 1970 and 1975, high yield varieties produced an average of 6.5 tonnes per hectare (2.6 tonnes/acre); in recent years these have dropped to 5.5 tonnes (2.2 tonnes/acre).

Zinc-deficient soil leads to zinc-deficient grains, and the people and livestock who consume the grain also need these trace elements. Dr. N. S. Randhawa, deputy director-general of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, argues that India has seen fertilisers only as a way of increasing yields, but they must also be used to increase the nutritional content of the crops.

An obvious answer is to pour such elements as zinc onto the soil; and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research found that additions of zinc sulphate to zinc-poor soils could dramatically increase harvests of rice and wheat.

But the cost of restoring zinc in India alone would set farmers back as much as U.S. \$1.4 billion. Poor farmers cannot afford the micronutrients, and the companies that manufacture them have little incentive to try to sell their products in the poorer districts. Unless these elements are added carefully, plants could pick

up too much, becoming toxic to humans and animals. Excessive levels of copper have been found in Brazil, the Philippines, Italy and Tonga.

Traditional methods can also restore micronutrients to the soil. The Punjab Agricultural University found that poultry, pig or farmyard manure can meet the zinc requirements of a maize/wheat crop rotation. Piling a field under water can replace iron and manganese, and planting a field with a leguminous crop such as beans can also put back some nutrients.

Simply ploughing under crop residues such as rice straw can also enrich the soil. But, in practice, these simple techniques are not much easier than paying for commercial micronutrients.

In India, and in much of Asia, scarcities of firewood mean that dung and crop residues are burned, not put into the soil. Each year some five million tonnes of rice straw are burned in the Punjab alone between October and December.

And once farmers begin to plant the high yield crops, they must continue to earn money to pay for the required fertilisers and pesticides. They find it difficult to step off this treadmill for a season to submerge their fields or plant less profitable rotation crops to improve the soil.

Despite the Green Revolution, India produces less and less grain per person. In 1964-65 there were 175.3 kilogrammes (386.5 pounds) of grain available for every person in India; in 1982-83 there were 150 kilogrammes (330 pounds), according to Satish Agarwal, chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in India.

L.K. Jha, chairman of the Indian Economic Reforms Commission, recently warned that India could become dependent on food imports in coming years, as production appears to have rea-

ched a plateau. "If we are to borrow (from abroad) to feed our people, we are on the road to insolvency", he warned.

India's food production problems are legion, but large among them are the minute traces of zinc,

copper and other elements which farmers in India, and the rest of the Third World, must somehow get back into the soils they are overtaxing.

— Earthscan feature



A northern Indian woman makes cakes of dung to dry on platforms behind her and then use for fuel. The burning of dung robs India's soil of millions of tonnes of natural fertilizers (Earthscan photo).

Iranians publish more U.S. embassy documents

By Paul Eedle
Reuter

TEHRAN — More than two years after they released their 52 U.S. hostages, militant students who seized the American embassy in Tehran are still publishing volume after volume of secret documents from the mission's files.

The books, containing photocopies of the documents and translations into Persian, are some of the hottest-selling items in the bookshops around Tehran University.

Thirty-two paperback volumes have been published so far and all but the latest have sold out.

The books are packed with revelations ranging from details of an apparent operation by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to recruit Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr just before he became Iran's first president to reports that the Soviet Union was considering organising a coup in Afghanistan in 1979.

Some of the documents have been laboriously pieced together after being shredded by embassy staff as the students stormed the huge U.S. compound in central Tehran on Nov. 4, 1979. Others have been gleaned from typewriter ribbons found in the embassy's CIA offices.

The slim volume of documents on Bani-Sadr, who was ousted in June 1981, was published last year.

A CIA agent posing as a businessman who had met Bani-Sadr in France before the 1979 Islamic revolution travelled to Iran hoping to persuade him to confide information regularly to the U.S. embassy, the book said.

It is not clear from the book how the operation ended.

(Last year, Bani-Sadr, back in exile in France, branded as a forger a document published in Tehran saying he had agreed to work as an adviser said this month the CIA agent's own account showed that Bani-Sadr could not be bought as an informant).

This year's volumes include two on Afghanistan, mostly copies of

cables from the U.S. embassy in Kabul to the State Department.

The material suggests the Soviet Union was ready to foment a coup in Afghanistan in 1979 to remove the increasingly unpopular Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin.

Moscow apparently hoped a coup would enable it to avoid military intervention to shore up the government.

In the event, the plan failed and Soviet troops poured into Afghanistan in Dec. 1979 to support a government led by Amin's rival Babrak Karmal.

The Americans learned of the Soviet plans in a series of unusual briefings by the East German ambassador and by Vasily Safronchuk, a Soviet diplomat sent to Kabul to spearhead the drive to install a less-hated government.

"I have just had an extraordinary meeting with German Democratic Republic Ambassador Dr. Hermann Schwiesau," Kabul Charge d'Affaires Bruce Amstutz wrote on July 18, 1979.

Schwiesau confirmed that Soviet Minister-Counselor Safronchuk had been given the task of "radical change" in the government...

The Americans learned of the students poring over the secret American documents are no longer working in the embassy itself, which as far as is known is being used as a base for a volunteer paramilitary force known as the "Basij".

But some Western diplomats believe students must still be in the embassy.

The Iranian sources say many of the students, whose identities have always been kept secret, now have responsible jobs in the government, notably in the Foreign Ministry.

The only sign of life in the walled embassy compound is the occasional movement of a guard in one of the metal watchtowers that have been built at intervals along the perimeter.

Revolutionary banners hang across the monumental entrance of the chancery but the windows of the red-brick building are shuttered. Metal sheets have been fixed across the iron-barred entrance gates to stop people looking in.

At the side of the compound there is a crack between two gates but beyond there is nothing to see except a road overgrown with grass leading through a wood of plane trees.

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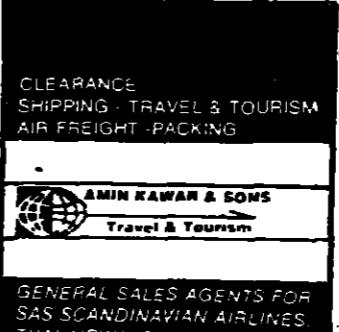
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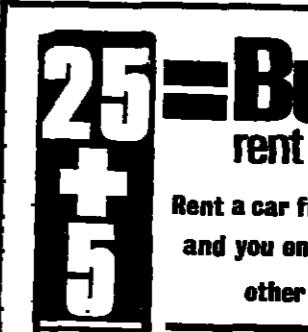
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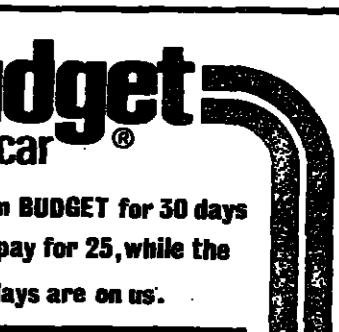
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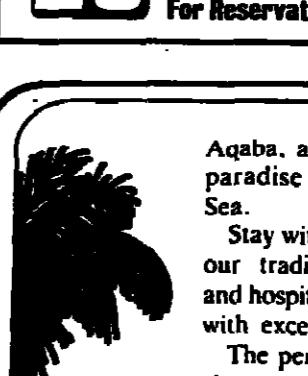
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SPORTS

Stunning defeat for Chris Lloyd

LONDON (R) — Three-times champion and second seed Chris Evert Lloyd suffered the most stunning and unexpected defeat of her 12-year professional career Friday when she was beaten in the third round at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships.

Lloyd went down 6-1, 7-6 to compatriot Kathy Jordan, a 24-year-old from King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. The defeat marked the first time since she played in the U.S. Open in 1971 at the age of 16 that Lloyd had not reached at least the semi-finals of a "Grand Slam" tournament.

Lloyd, 28, has won 15 Grand Slam titles in her outstanding professional career and came into these championships as the holder of the U.S., French and Australian Open titles.

She has won the American title six times, the French five times and she finally took the Australian title for the first time last year by beating arch-rival Martina Navratilova in the final.

Her defeat Friday cost her a chance of becoming only the third women in history to hold all four Grand Slam titles.

The defeat also cost her the chance of winning a \$1 million prize put up by the International Tennis Federation (ITF) after the U.S. Open last year.

The bonus is for any person who holds all four Grand Slam titles, and Lloyd needed to win here and again at the U.S. Open in September to claim the prize.

Jordan had never won a set from Lloyd in five previous meetings. But the tall, slender Pennsylvanian—herself Barbara also plays on the tour—has been in the upper Echelon of American players for the past five years and has been seeded here three times in the past, though not this year. She has never gone beyond the fourth round.

She is a strong serve and volley player with a top spin forehand and a very effective, heavily sliced backhand developed from an elaborate, high backswing which she re-vamped last year because it was causing her injuries.

A slow, meticulous server—she bounces the ball eight times before each serve—she gets into the net aggressively. Her outstanding weapon Friday was her first volley.

Jordan started quickly and won the first two games before Lloyd got on the scoreboard by taking the third game. But the older player, who has played in the final

eight times, was having difficulty finding the range on the number one court and there was no consistency to her game.

Jordan had the first set won in 37 minutes and there was no sign of a let-up as she raced to 4-1 on her service in the first game of the second set.

But Lloyd fought back to take that game and by winning 11 points out of 11 she sprinted to a 4-1 lead before Jordan held serve again.

A break for 4-2 still did not herald the shocks to come and Jordan had to struggle to hold her serve for 4-3. She forced Lloyd to deuce in the next game before Lloyd went in front 5-3, but Jordan's game was rapidly coming back together at that stage.

She swept through the next three games for the loss of only two points. She was cutting off Lloyd's best attempts to pass her and hammering in her decisive volleys, and two successive love games had the former champion reeling.

Lloyd got up off the canvas to hold her serve but Jordan's confidence had not diminished as she went into the tiebreak.

Jordan had a break for 2-0 and then went 3-0 up in the tie-break when Lloyd missed a lob, the shot which has baited her out so often earlier in the match.

At 4-0, Lloyd finally won a point. But a brilliant cut-off high volley took Jordan to 5-2.

Another volley winner off a high service return took her to match point and she gave Lloyd no second chance with a fine first serve on to the sideline that Lloyd received but could not return.

The defeat for Lloyd left top-seeded Martina Navratilova, an even heavier favourite to take the women's title for the fourth time. Navratilova, the Czechoslovak-born American, plays her third round match Saturday against Vilma Jausovc of Yugoslavia.

Asked if she was surprised by her victory, Jordan said: "A little bit. But I knew I was playing well here and I felt determined. I had good attitude.

Easy first set

"I was surprised the first set was so easy and when I trailed in the second, I said to myself 'at least you've won the first set so hang on in there'."

"I don't think it matters that Chris is not going to win the Grand Slam—she's always going to be

remembered as a great champion," Jordan added. "It's good for women's tennis if someone beats her."

A journalist observed that Lloyd had looked tense and drained before the match. Jordan laughed and said: "It didn't matter to me if she couldn't walk."

Lloyd, unwilling to make excuses for the defeat, refused to confirm a rumour that she was suffering from a stomach virus. But she rushed away immediately after her post-match press conference.

Lloyd was full of praise for Jordan. "She played great tennis. She served very well and her serve was a big weapon out there today. She volleyed well and her sliced backhand was very difficult to break."

"I never thought she was fading out of the match. Her body language told me she was still trying 100 per cent, even when I led 4-1 and 5-3."

"I had my chances when I led 4-0 and 5-3. When I'm ahead, it's unusual for me to let the other person catch up. But I guess I was below par in concentration at last year's U.S. Open."

Three unseeded players are also through. John McCurdy of Australia, a late replacement in the men's draw, beat Brazilian Cassio Vlotta 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1. Chris Lewis of New Zealand defeated American Mike Bauer 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, 6-7, 6-4 and American Mel Purcell won 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 against Andreas Maurer of West Germany.

Duran sets his sights on Hagler, fourth title

PANAMA CITY (R) — Panama's Roberto Duran, who gained his third World Boxing championship, fought with the fire which erased memories of the day 2½ years ago when he surrendered to American Sugar Ray Leonard.

His defeat of Moore on his 32nd birthday made him the seventh man in boxing history to win world titles in three different weight divisions.

Duran said Duran and Hagler would stand to earn \$10 million each. "We are looking into possibilities of holding the fight in Miami, New York or the Philippines," he said.

Duran was given a rousing welcome from jubilant Panamanians when he came home after winning the world Boxing Association (WBA) junior-middleweight holder Davey Moore to defeat in New York's Madison Square Garden last Thursday.

Easy first set

"I was surprised the first set was so easy and when I trailed in the second, I said to myself 'at least you've won the first set so hang on in there'."

"I don't think it matters that Chris is not going to win the Grand Slam—she's always going to be

stay eager and enthusiastic."

Lloyd denied that she would retire after the defeat. "Definitely not," she said. "I'm still eager to play and I've always bounced back from defeat before."

"And I will again," she added.

Canadian Carling Bassett, 15, joined Jordan in the fourth round after showing her growing maturity by defeating Italian Open Champion Andrea Temesvari of Hungary 6-3, 7-6.

But Bassett, who came close to beating Lloyd earlier this year, needed seven match points before taking the contest 7-2 in the tie-break.

Unseeded American Lisa Bonder is also in the last 16 after a 6-1, 6-3 victory over Australian Anne Winter.

In the men's event, 12th seeded South African Kevin Curren reached the fourth round with a 6-4, 7-5, 6-2 win over American Rodney Harmon, a quarter-finalist at last year's U.S. Open.

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through. John McCurdy of Australia, a late replacement in the men's draw, beat Brazilian Cassio Vlotta 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1. Chris Lewis of New Zealand defeated American Mike Bauer 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, 6-7, 6-4 and American Mel Purcell won 5-7, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2 against Andreas Maurer of West Germany.

Windies will not slip up again, Lloyd predicts

LONDON (R) — World Cup holders West Indies go into Saturday's final against India here at Lord's with captain Clive Lloyd confidently predicting they will be upset to prevent a hat-trick of Caribbean triumphs.

West Indies suffered their first-ever cup defeat in the opening group game of the one-day tournament against India, but Lloyd said: "I don't see us slipping up again."

Lloyd, who led West Indies to success in the inaugural 1975 competition and again four years later, added: "We have improved a lot since that first game when the weather had not given us much chance to play. The team is now much more relaxed and confident."

West Indies at their peak will present the ultimate test to a resurgent Indian side who have confounded expectations by their rise from outsiders to finalists.

India hinted at an improvement in limited overs cricket when they won a one-day international on their recent tour of West Indies, and Kapil Dev's team have grown

in stature with five victories in seven cup matches.

India had only one win in the previous World Cup—they beat East Africa in 1975—but their buoyant mood must be tempered by the fact they were convincingly beaten by West Indies in the return group match last week.

The key to India's prospects in their first-ever final will be combating the holders' four-pronged fast bowling attack and containing Viv Richards, who has scored 119, an unbeaten 95 and 80 not out in his last three cup innings.

West Indies' pacemen pose a massive threat as much by their variety as by their unrelenting accuracy and hostility.

Malcolm Marshall took time to establish a regular place but has done so quite spectacularly as the fastest of the quartet ahead of Michael Holding.

Holding is no less menacing for having lost a degree of speed after a knee injury, while Andy Roberts' masterly control and pace changes, and the deadly Yorkers and disconcerting lift of 2.02 metres, Joel Garner complete a formidable armoury.

India will also be concerned about the state of the pitch, according to Yashpal Sharma whose 61 played a big part in the semi-final triumph over England on Wednesday.

Middle order batsman Yashpal said: "We don't want grass left on the Lord's pitch because that would suit the West Indian fast bowlers and leave the game one-sided."

"It's clear that the present idea to include the lower part of the Champs d'Elysees and the Place de la Concorde is both the most spectacular and the most prestigious," Chirac said. "But it is also causing complex problems."

The surface would have to be smooth while parts of the proposed track were cobbled, he said.

Chirac added that while the interior ministry had agreed to lift a 1975 decree banning motor racing in cities in order to allow the Grand Prix, the ministries of culture and the environment were against the project.

Race sponsors would need to raise money through advertising, but publicity was prohibited on fixed buildings, Chirac said.

He concluded that the problems over the race, scheduled for Aug. 26, 1984, would have to be studied in depth.

Paris plan runs into problems

PARIS (R) — Serious difficulties threaten a plan to stage a Grand Prix motor race in central Paris next year, the city's Mayor Jacques Chirac said Friday.

Chirac said a particular problem over the race, which is opposed by ecologists, was the planned route for the circuit.

"It's clear that the present idea to include the lower part of the Champs d'Elysees and the Place de la Concorde is both the most spectacular and the most prestigious," Chirac said. "But it is also causing complex problems."

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Moses, Beck in athletics spectacular

LOS ANGELES (R) — Unbeaten world 400 metres hurdles record holder Ed Moses faces Olympic Champion Volker Beck in one of the highlight events of the U.S.-East German athletics match here this weekend.

The clash between two of the world's most powerful nations should provide a preview of the World Championships in Helsinki in August and next year's Olympics, to be staged on the same Los Angeles track.

When the two nations met for the first time last year the Americans won the men's competition but the East Germans dominated the women's events.

Apart from the U.S.-East German international, a separate competition will be held featuring athletes from 50 countries.

But the most talked about American athlete, 21-year-old Carl Lewis, who has come close to setting world records in the 100 and 200 metres and long jump, will only compete in the 4x100 metres relay.

East Germany's Udo Beyer, the world shot record holder, faces Americans Kevin Akins and Dave Laut. The trio will top the three places in the world rankings.

The women's competition features the top sprinters in the world—East Germany's Marlies Goehr and America's Evelyn Ashford.

Goehr improved her world 100 metres record to 10.81 seconds earlier this month but Ashford has beaten her in past confrontations.

Other top athletes expected include double Olympic gold medallist Alberto Juantorena of Cuba, former world shot record holder Alexander Baryshnikov of the Soviet Union and Romania's Antonie Cusmir, the long jump world record holder.

Auckland, Audi teams resume

battle for championship

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (R) — Italian Lancia and German Audi teams resume their battle for the World Championship which holds a six-point lead over Audi in the manufacturers' standings.

Mikkola won here in 1973 and 1979 driving Ford Escorts and looked a certain winner in an Audi last year until sidelined by a suspension failure. Rohrl finished second in a Fiat in 1980 and third last year in an Opel.

Salonen won the 1980 event in a Datsun but is not expected to repeat the performance this year unless the more powerful Audis and Lancias break down.

Toyota, which finished first and second last year with Sweden's Bjorn Waldegaard and Per Ekholm, is not competing this time.

The rally is vital not only for

New Zealand rugby players invited to S.Africa

WELLINGTON (R) — Seven New Zealand rugby union players have been invited to play in a series of matches in South Africa next month to mark the centenary of the Western province Union, officials said Friday.

The chairman of the New Zealand Union, Ces Blazey, said the invitations were received Thursday and passed on to the players, but he would not identify them.

"It's up to the players to say if they've been invited," he said. They were all understood to be members of the All Blacks national squad.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and the country's National Olympic Committee have already announced their opposition to New Zealand players going to South Africa.

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Lambsdorff to hold talks with Soviet trade officials

BONN (R) — West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff flew to Moscow Friday for talks with Soviet trade officials to prepare the ground for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's planned visit to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Lambsdorff's mission is taking place at a time of speculation that a big new deal, probably in the energy field, is imminent. Mr. Kohl's trip is due to start on July 4.

West Germany, the Soviet Union's biggest Western trading partner, was the main West European participant in the Siberia-West Europe natural gas pipeline, which last year caused a row between the United States

and its European allies. Soviet diplomats have been quoted in the West German press as saying that cooperation in exploiting vast Soviet coal resources offered deals that would dwarf the multi-billion-dollar pipeline scheme.

However, industry officials and Western diplomats are sceptical about any early development of the Siberian coal deposits that Moscow appeared to have in mind.

Mr. Lambsdorff began two days of talks on Monday.

Officials said they would cover political and trade topics and that

cooperation in the energy sector would be touched on.

Government spokesman Mr. Peter Boenisch told a press conference that joint projects would not be "taboo" during Mr. Kohl's talks with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov.

However, no new bilateral agreements would be signed during the visit as the talks were intended generally to expand relations in the long term.

Diplomats said Mr. Lambsdorff, an advocate of trade with the Soviet Union, would try to draw off the trade aspects of Bonn's relations with Moscow to allow Mr. Kohl to devote his visit purely to political questions.

The Soviet Union seemed to be interested in Western help in developing its coal resources, but general opinion is that, unlike the gas export deals, coal development will be aimed primarily at meeting Soviet domestic needs.

The economics of turning coal into more easily movable fuels was still questionable, especially in inaccessible parts of the Soviet Union, they said.

Industry experts said proposals

aired for processing Siberian coal

into liquid fuel or gas for piping to industrialized Western parts of the Soviet Union were not realizable for a long time and would first require full-scale pilot projects to solve the technological problems.

Mr. Klaus Liezen, chief executive of the leading West German gas supplier, Ruhrgas, which will be Western Europe's biggest buyer of Siberian gas in the next 25 years, said this week that his company had no plans for new projects with the Soviet Union.

Industry officials are unclear about what Moscow really wants to do with its huge coal resources, but general opinion is that, unlike the gas export deals, coal development will be aimed primarily at meeting Soviet domestic needs.

The economics of turning coal into more easily movable fuels was still questionable, especially in inaccessible parts of the Soviet Union, they said.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Arab oil officials hold talks

BRUSSELS (R) — The Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) held three days of talks here on energy and investment projects with European community officials, the executive commission said Friday. Headed by Assistant OAPEC Secretary General Al Wattari, the Arab delegation met Commission Vice President Etienne Davignon and other senior officials to discuss oil and gas ventures, energy saving and the work of the European investment bank.

Iran's inflation rate rises

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's consumer price index rose 2.4 per cent from April 21 to May 21 to stand 20.6 per cent higher than a year earlier, according to central bank statistics published in Tehran newspapers Thursday. The central bank said rice prices had risen sharply after the removal of price controls and other foods were also more expensive, but seasonal fish and vegetable prices had fallen.

China's state revenue declines

PEKING (R) — China's state revenue has dropped over the last four years and the decline will gravely affect development if it is not checked. Premier Zhao Ziyang said in a speech released Thursday by the New China News Agency. He said in the speech to the recently concluded National People's Congress (NPC) that from 1979 the value of industrial and agricultural output had increased 33.6 per cent but revenue had dropped 3.3 per cent. Total revenue last year was 112.4 billion yuan (\$56.2 billion) compared with expenditure of 115.33 billion (\$57.65 billion). Output was 829.1 billion yuan (\$414.6 billion).

Poland offers credit to Lagos

LAGOS (OPECNA) — Poland has offered a line of credit worth \$134.3 million to Nigeria for the supply of industrial equipment. National Planning Minister Adenike Oyagbola said here that the federal government was studying the offer, which applies to small industrial units, agricultural processing plants, wood, metal and chemical industries. She said Nigeria, which currently has eight joint venture projects with Poland, could not export oil to the Eastern European country because it wanted sales on a barter basis, a method which was not acceptable.

Malaysia to start barter trade

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia, a net oil exporter and the world's leading producer of rubber, palm oil and tin, announced Thursday it is to become the latest Third World country to start barter trading. Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen told a news conference the government would also step up exports of commodities and manufactured goods so as to stop an excessive outflow of foreign exchange.

Iraq to compensate Mitsubishi

TOKYO (R) — The Iraqi government will pay about 5.7 billion yen (\$44 million) compensation to Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. because the Gulf was stopped the Japanese firm completing two projects in Iraq, a company spokesman said Thursday. The projects involved a liquefied petroleum gas plant worth 2.8 billion yen (\$11.8 million) and a gas compressor station worth 1.9 billion yen (\$80 million), he said.

Philippines devalues peso

MANILA (R) — President Ferdinand Marcos said Thursday the Philippine peso had been devalued to a new rate of 11 to the U.S. dollar. President Marcos said the 7.25 per cent devaluation, from 10.20 to the dollar, would discourage imports and make exports more competitive while curbing the illegal hoarding of dollars and other currencies.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Decide how you can best arrange your life and affairs so that you will not be concerned about the fundamentals. Organize your efforts for the coming week for successful results.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Plan how best to improve your financial and social status. Take steps in that direction. Tonight, home is your best bet.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Seek the company of persons of wisdom and gain a new philosophy of life more suitable for you. Relax with radio and TV.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Your intuition tells you what will most please the one you love. Follow it and get nice results. Relax at home tonight.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) If you are active with others, you find you can improve your relationships with them more easily.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Study your finest talents today and know how best to express them. Get your wardrobe in fine order. Be charming at home.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get busy at a recreation that is uppermost on your mind, but don't go in for anything that is extravagant.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Finish chores at home and know what it is that you expect of you. Don't do any entertaining this evening. Relax with family.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Off to those lectures that can improve your philosophy of life but be sure to drive carefully. Visit friends later in the day.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Analyze your assets and know how to earn more in the future. Seek out the advice of a financial expert today.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) This is the day to get personal affairs in order so you can rest in the evening. Communicate briefly with friends on the phone.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Schedule your new week's activities wisely. Listen to the suggestions of a good friend and follow through.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You can visit friends that are difficult to reach during the week. The daytime is best for this. Relax at home tonight.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be able to tackle problems easily and solve them wisely so give plenty of opportunity to express such ability early in life. The latter part of life may bring difficulties if the proper provisions have not been made. Teach to save money.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

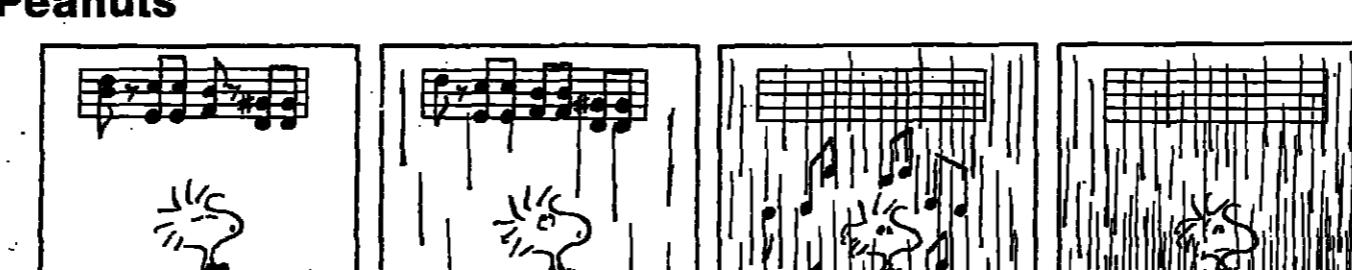
by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS	30	Stared	62	Night-time
1 London	34	Watery	63	Goodies
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5 Cupid	37	Unruly	65	Characterless
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19 Church	46	Donkey	74	in printing
20 Good luck	47	sound	75	Existence:
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23 Article	49	Partitions	76	Bristle:
24 Mah-jongg	50	Repair	77	comb. form
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			91	Timetable
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			93	Large
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Peanuts



Andy Capp



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Heidi Arnold and Bob Lee

</div

WORLD

ASEAN sees little hope for Kampuchea despite new appeal

BANGKOK (R) — South East Asia's non-communist countries Friday made a fresh appeal to Vietnam to end its military occupation of Kampuchea but held out little hope of a positive response.

Foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia — made clear in opening speeches at their annual conference that no progress had been made towards a political settlement of the four-year-old conflict.

Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila said his latest proposal to Hanoi, that it pull its forces in Kampuchea 30 kilometres back from the Thai border at the start of a total withdrawal, had got nowhere.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumamadja acknowledged that the coalition of Kampuchean resistance groups led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, formed under ASEAN's sponsorship a year ago, had yet to become an effective force that could contribute to a Kampuchean settlement.

His statement was the first public one by an ASEAN minister that the coalition had failed to live up to expectations since its formation in Kuala Lumpur after last year's ASEAN foreign ministers conference.

The coalition links Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge communists that Vietnam ousted from Phnom Penh in December 1978 with two non-communist groups led by the prince, a former head of state, and

his former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Prince Sihanouk has threatened to withdraw from the coalition twice in as many months, saying his partners persecute him and oppose his view that a settlement is only possible through contact with the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea. He withdrew his latest resignation threat after an appeal from Thailand.

The prince is due in Bangkok Saturday on his way from Europe to Indonesia. The five ASEAN foreign ministers are due to meet him at the airport where, according to the Singapore Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, they hope to establish what his plans are.

ASEAN ministers Friday called separately on Vietnam to work for a neutral Kampuchea, free of foreign domination and military occupation.

Mr. Dhanabalan said ASEAN would conclude that Hanoi's ambitions threatened the region if it refused to relinquish military control of Kampuchea, and would react accordingly.

Although Kampuchea was the main political issue at the conference, the ministers also emphasised the effect of the world economy on their exports and prosperity.

They differed on whether the recession was about to end and whether they would benefit from a recovery in the leading industrialised nations.

Shultz off to Manila

EL MENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, Alaska (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left here for Manila Friday, making a delayed start on his Asian trip after a fault was discovered in his air force Boeing 707.

Mechanics replaced a failed hydraulic pump but then found a similar pump in a second engine also had to be replaced and another plane flew from Andrews Air Force base near Washington to deliver it.

The work on the plane and the wait for the new pump delayed Mr. Shultz's flight to Manila by more than 15 hours.

Mr. Shultz was due to meet Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos in Manila. He was later to fly on to Thailand, India and Pakistan before returning to Washington on July 6.

North Korea says another war is close

TOKYO (R) — North Korea has joined South Korea in warning that another war on the peninsula may be imminent.

The North Korean central news agency marked Saturday's anniversary of the start of the previous war 33 years ago by reporting a government statement that also renewed attacks on the U.S. military presence in the South.

There was a similar warning last week by South Korean Defence Minister Yoon Sung-Min, who said there were strong indications that North Korea planned to send large guerrilla forces to the South next month or in August.

Nakasone's LDP tipped to win

TOKYO (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone looks set to lead his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to a major electoral victory on Sunday, enhancing his authority to promote pro-Western policies, political analysts said.

If opinion polls prove correct, the LDP will significantly increase its already comfortable majority when voters go to the polls to elect candidates for half the 252 seats in Japan's upper house of parliament.

The first national election since Mr. Nakasone took office last November is widely seen as a test of his outspoken and sometimes controversial leadership.

During his first seven months as prime minister, he has attracted an equal measure of domestic criticism and praise from some of Japan's partners abroad on a number of issues.

He was attacked at home for advocating a stronger defence and revision of Japan's pacifist constitution. A sharp drop in his popularity among voters followed.

But recent polls have shown a recovery in Mr. Nakasone's personal standing, and analysts regard this as a key factor in the LDP's strong showing in pre-election surveys.

Opinion polls have attributed the recovery to the diplomatic success of Mr. Nakasone's South East Asian tour last month, his recent emphasis on less controversial domestic political issues and his effectiveness at the Willemstburg summit a month ago.

Though he has been careful to play down the defence issue domestically, Mr. Nakasone's endorsement at the summit of a statement confirming NATO plans to deploy new nuclear weapons in

Western Europe if no U.S.-Soviet arms accord is reached has placed Japan more firmly in the Western camp.

Though the outcome of the election will have no immediate bearing on the LDP's hold on government, its predicted victory would enhance Mr. Nakasone's personal authority in guiding party policy, analysts said.

Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who leads the largest faction and Mr. Nakasone's chief supporter, showed his dominance within the party by securing favourable ticket positions for his faction in advance of Sunday's poll.

Analysts said the manoeuvre was likely to increase the size of Tanaka's faction and bolster his position before a court ruling expected in October on alleged bribes involving the Lockheed Aircraft Company in the early 1970s when he was prime minister.

European conservatives consider arms sales ban, economic aid for C. America

LONDON (R) — European conservative leaders met Friday to try to forge a common policy on troubled Central America, including possible economic aid and an arms sales ban.

Conflicts in Central America seemed likely to be the most controversial issue at a meeting of the European Democrat Union (EDU), a body of centre-right political parties from 13 nations.

The meeting preceded the launch later Friday of the International Democrat Union (IDU), bringing in the United States, Japan and three other Asian-Pacific nations to form a transatlantic centre-right counterpart of Socialist International.

Four heads of government were

attending the sixth meeting of the EDU, which was founded in 1978. They are West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Poul Schleuter of Denmark and Kaare Willoch of Norway.

An EDU panel of experts which drew up several draft resolutions on Central America warned that the region could be transformed into a dangerous zone of East-West confrontation.

The panel blamed the Soviet Union and Cuba for systematic destabilisation of Central America by supporting revolutionary forces and said the ultimate objective was Mexico.

The panel recommended a ban

on arms sales to Central America and suggested existing arsenals be controlled by the Organisation of American States (OAS).

It also urged the EDU to support a proposal for withdrawal of all foreign troops and sending an international peace-keeping force.

The panel proposed that Europe should give substantial economic aid, to be combined with land reform.

The EDU leaders are expected to raise American involvement in Central America with U.S. Vice-President George Bush, who will attend the IDU launch.

Some European countries have voiced concern at the increasing U.S. role in El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Salvador rebels attempt to thwart army offensive

PERULAPIA, El Salvador (R) — Left-wing guerrillas have knocked out a bridge in a raid apparently aimed at drawing troops away from an army offensive in El Salvador's central San Vicente Province.

According to communiqué issued by the headquarters of the U.S.-backed army in San Salvador, the rebels killed 30 people, including civilians, in the attack on the Las Guaras bridge on the road between the towns of San Martin and Suchitoto.

But a guerrilla spokesman at the scene told Reuters the insurgents had killed five members of the National Guard and captured another before blowing up the bridge, about 30 kilometres north of capital.

The spokesman made no mention of civilian casualties and three bodies visible from the road were in uniform.

At least 200 guerrillas have controlled the road between San Mar-

tin and Suchitoto for the past week, giving them easy access to the important Panamerican highway.

The guerrillas have released 26 captured soldiers and demanded that the government follow their example and free its guerrilla prisoners, an insurgent radio station said Thursday.

The radio, Farabundo Marti, repeated a threat that rebels would administer "revolutionary justice" to Col. Francisco Adolfo Castillo if the government did not release at least 30 people named by guerrillas Wednesday.

Col. Castillo, an ex-deputy defence minister, is the highest ranking military official to fall into rebel hands.

The broadcast said time was

running out for the government and if it did not comply with the rebels' demand by midday Tuesday the guerrillas would form a revolutionary tribunal to try Col.

Castillo as a war criminal.

Former U.S. mental patient turns out to be mass killer

MONTAGUE, Texas (R) — Police hunting for bodies in several U.S. states after a former mental patient claimed he had killed about 100 women, mostly runaways and hitch-hikers, across the country.

Henry Lee Lucas, 46, who was freed from a mental institution in 1975 after 15 years' detention for killing his mother, made the claim after he was accused in court last Tuesday of murdering his woman employer.

A court official said Thursday

Pope flies home after Polish visit

WARSAW (R) — Pope John Paul II has left his native Poland with a final plea to the authorities to allow workers to enjoy self-respect, leaving the communist rulers with mixed feelings about his eight-day visit.

The Pope flew back to the Vatican from Krakow after a meeting with former Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa and an uncharitable second set of talks with communist leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

No details of either meeting were released.

In his airport departure speech, the Pope called on the authorities to ensure the right conditions for working people, saying that only if they were allowed dignity and self-respect would they really

work to develop the country.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban asked if the government considered some of the Pope's remarks critical of the authorities, said there were many positive elements. But he also acknowledged differences of opinion.

In an interview with British television, a senior aide of Gen. Jaruzelski said the government was angered by the Pope's expression of support for the banned Solidarity trade union and for the rights of workers to organise.

But the aide, Maj. Wieslaw Gornicki, said other papal remarks and homilies "were not only welcome but considered as a great contribution to our national consciousness and to our current political problems".

Maj. Gornicki said the Pope's visit could ease the way to abolishing martial law and suggested it could be done on July 22. Poland's national day.

"I believe that the outcome of the visit facilitates... and speeds up the potential possibility of abolishing — not lifting — but abolishing martial law," he said.

An estimated 10 million people, almost a third of the Polish population, attended the Pope's open-air masses while millions more watched on television.

Thousands of Poles, prevented by large numbers of police from approaching the airport for the Pope's departure lined nearby hills and chanted: "Lech Walesa, Lech Walesa".

NEWS IN BRIEF

Poll predicts disaster for French socialists

PARIS (R) — The French socialist government would lose its absolute majority if general elections took place now, according to an opinion poll published Friday by the magazine *Nouvel Observateur*. The survey, conducted by the Sofres Institute, shows that 56 per cent of the people questioned would vote for the centre-right and right-wing opposition parties and only 34 per cent for the socialist and communist parties. The socialist-led coalition won the 1981 general election with 55.8 per cent of the vote. According to the survey, 43 per cent of the people interviewed said the right would govern better compared with 26 per cent who were satisfied with the government's performance.

Hired killer jailed for a century

NEW YORK (R) — Hired killer Donald Nash has been sentenced to a minimum of 100 years in jail for murdering three employees of the CBS television network and a woman they tried to aid when she was attacked. State Supreme Court Judge Clifford Scott sentenced Nash, 47, to four consecutive terms of 25 years to life and said he found nothing in the petty criminal's record to mitigate the sentence. The three CBS employees were shot when they went to the aid of Margaret Barbera as she was dragged into a van.

Cameraman ruins BR showpiece

HOLYHEAD, Wales (R) — State-owned British Rail (BR) invited television networks to film a nest containing three eggs laid by an oyster-catcher bird between London and Holyhead. Cameraman John Reay, 39, carefully filmed the eggs — and then accidentally trod on them. "It was the worst thing that has ever happened in my career," he said.

Ex-Cuban president commits suicide

HAVANA (R) — Former Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, depressed by the death of his wife and suffering from a serious medical disease, had committed suicide. Cuban state radio reported Saturday. The radio, quoting an official statement by the ruling Communist Party, said Mr. Dorticos, 64, shot himself Thursday afternoon while alone in a room of his Havana home.

Pastora's men stop fighting temporarily

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (R) — Nicaraguan rebels led by Eden "Commander Zero" Pastora have announced they were temporarily halting their guerrilla war in southern Nicaragua after only seven weeks because of a lack of arms. The withdrawal of the forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, whose military wing is under Pastora's command, leaves the tiny Nicaraguan Democratic Union as the sole rebel force operating in southern Nicaragua. Virtually all the remaining guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Sandinist government operate in northern Nicaragua with the support of the United States.

Panda gives birth in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY (R) — Chinese-born giant Panda Yin Yin has given birth to her third offspring in Mexico City's zoo, a spokesman said. The 13-centimetre baby was delivered a month prematurely but was doing well. Baby and mother would be separated from father Pepe as a precaution because male pandas sometimes take a dislike to their offspring. The spokesman said. The new arrival was temporarily named El Pandita (little panda) until its sex has been determined. El Pandita and its healthy two-year-old sister Tolumi were conceived naturally, unlike pandas born at other zoos.

Over 300 die in Gujarat

NEW DELHI (R) — More than 300 people were feared dead in flash floods and storms in India's western state of Gujarat this week, officials said Friday.

Officials quoted by the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency confirmed at least 130 deaths and said 166 other people were missing.

The flooding this week, caused by three days of torrential rain, affected 170,000 people in 225 villages, officials said. Relief workers had evacuated more than 10,000 people and troops were trying to reach hundreds still marooned.

The town of Porbander was still covered by up to 2.4 metres of water and efforts were being made to set up communication links with the help of amateur radio operators flown by helicopter.

The rain stopped Thursday and the floodwater had started to recede, officials said.

Chief Minister Madhavsinh Solanki, who flew over the areas, reported a large number of people were clinging to rooftops in Porbander, birthplace of Indian independence leader Mahatma

Gandhi. Hundreds of houses had collapsed and more than 2,000 head of cattle had perished in four districts. Vast areas of farmland had been inundated.

A newspaper employee died and two others were seriously wounded when a parcel bomb blew up in the town of Jullundur, the news agency said.

In the other incident, two home-made bombs were hurled at the state headquarters of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in the city of Chandigarh.

Only one bomb exploded, smashing window panes in the building. About 15 Congress workers sleeping on the lawns escaped unharmed and there were no casualties.

Kohl insists upon ultimate union of both Germanies

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has said Germans would never accept the division of their "Fatherland" into two states.

In his report on the state of the nation, divided German, Mr. Kohl told parliament the 33-year-old division of East and West Germany was not irreversible.

He accused the communist authorities of stifling human contacts with West Germany and said Bonn and East Berlin were still a long way from their goal of good-neighbourly relations.

"Normal relations cannot come about as long as there is a wall, barbed wire on the border that runs through the centre of Germany," he said.

"We Germans will not come to terms with the partition of our Fatherland," he said.

Mr. Kohl said he had been in contact with East German leader Erich Honecker since the communist chief called off his planned Bonn visit in March. But he held no prospects of a personal meeting in the near future.

Eagleburger speaks out on S. Africa

WASHINGTON (R) — A senior State Department official said Friday the rising cycle of violence in southern Africa has parallels to Middle East tragedies and threatens regional security and racial progress in South Africa.

In a speech prepared for the National Conference of Editorial Writers in San Francisco, Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger blamed the southern Africa crisis on unnamed cynical advocates of violence